



Birger Horstmann

Theory-Based Development of Metal-Air Batteries



ulm university universität
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**Deutsches Zentrum
für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V.**
German Aerospace Center



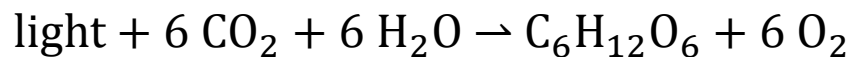


Eating and Breathing

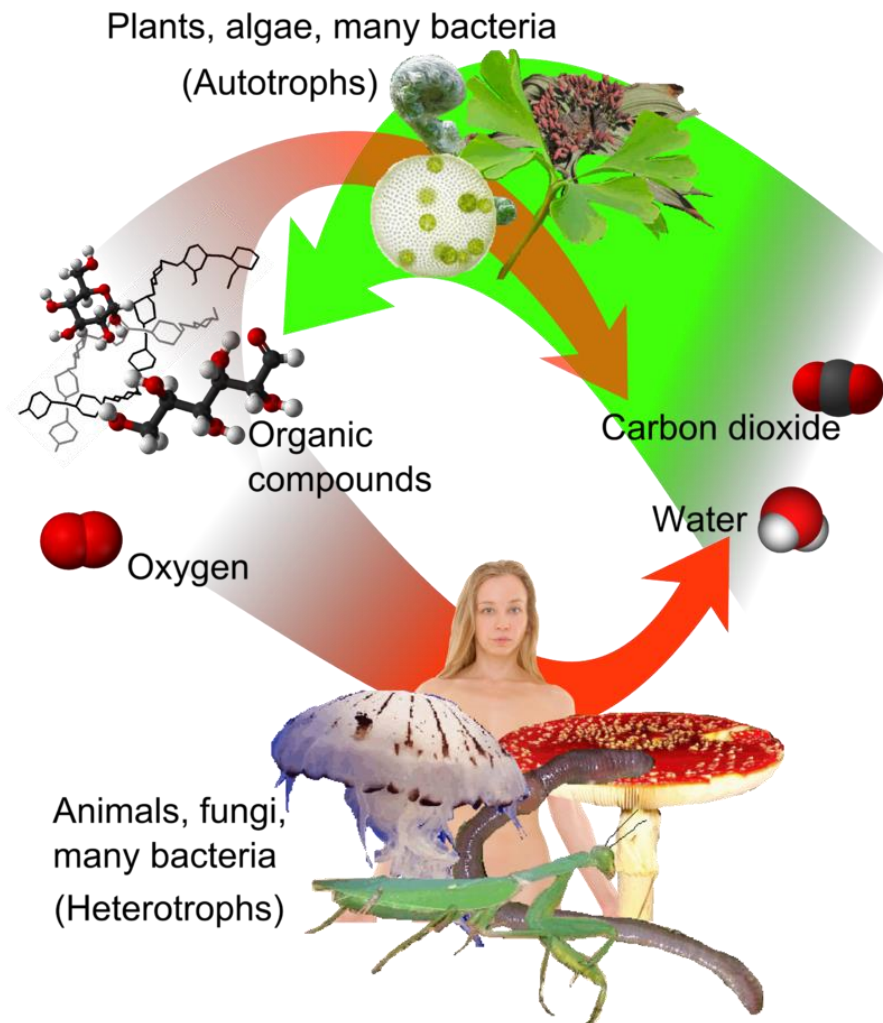
- Animals
 - Breathing and eating
 - Aerobic cellular respiration



- Plants
 - Photosynthesis



- **Two different chemical routes!**



Chemical Energy Storage



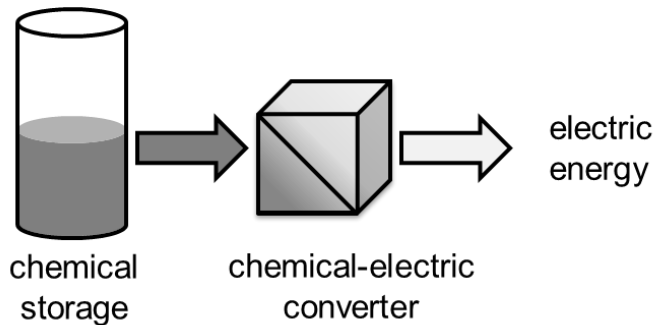
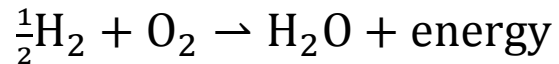
Sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$)

Oxygen (O_2)



Fuel Cell and Electrolyzer

- Fuel Cell

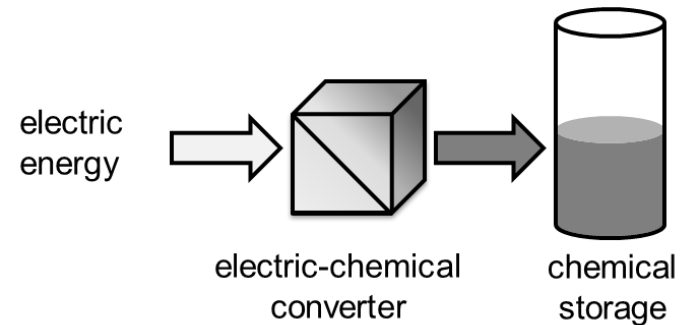


- Chemical energy storage

Hydrogen (H₂)



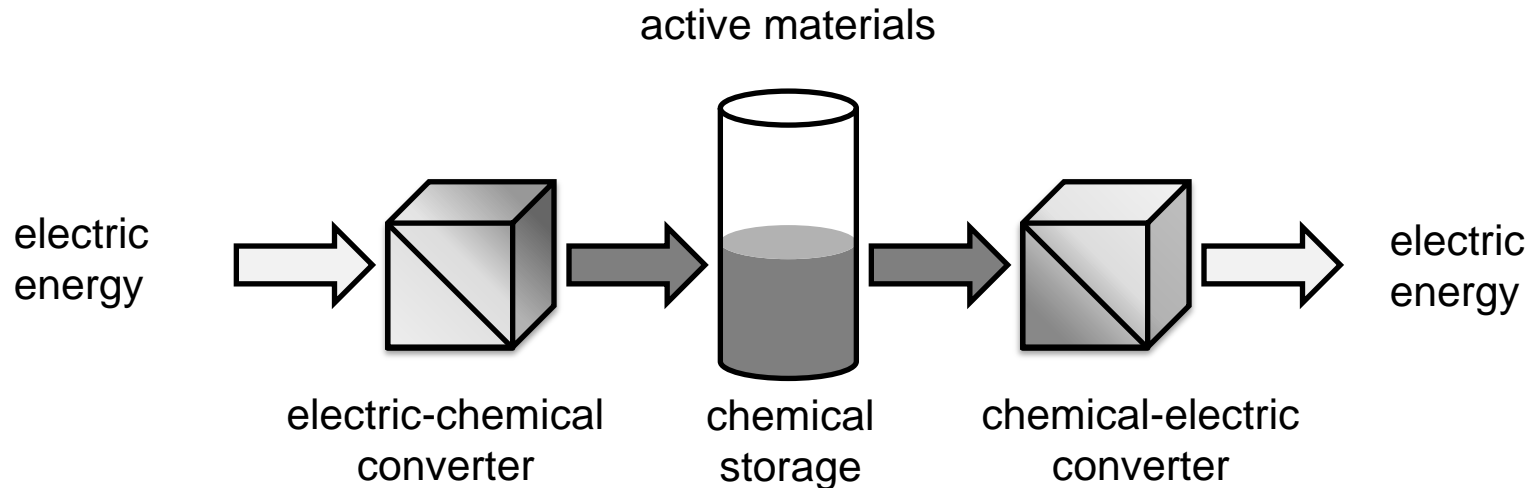
- Electrolyzer



Oxygen (O₂)



Rechargeable Batteries



- Chemical storage in **active materials inside the battery**
- **Both conversions** in a single device

Lithium Ion Battery Applications

- Standard energy storage device
- Stationary, mobile, and portable applications

5 MWh



27 kWh



10 kWh



1 Wh



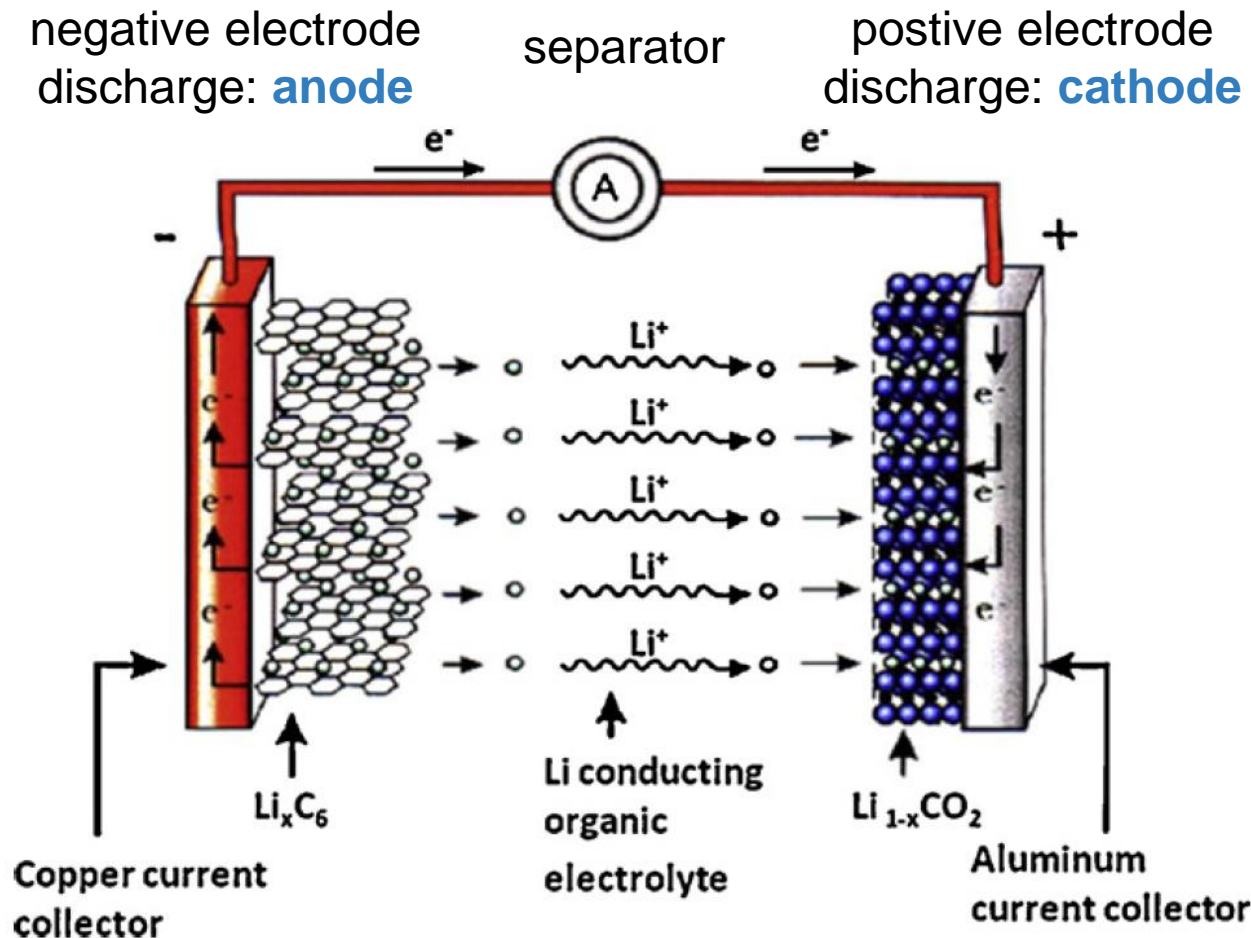
500 Wh



5 Wh



Lithium Ion Batteries: Electrochemical Cell



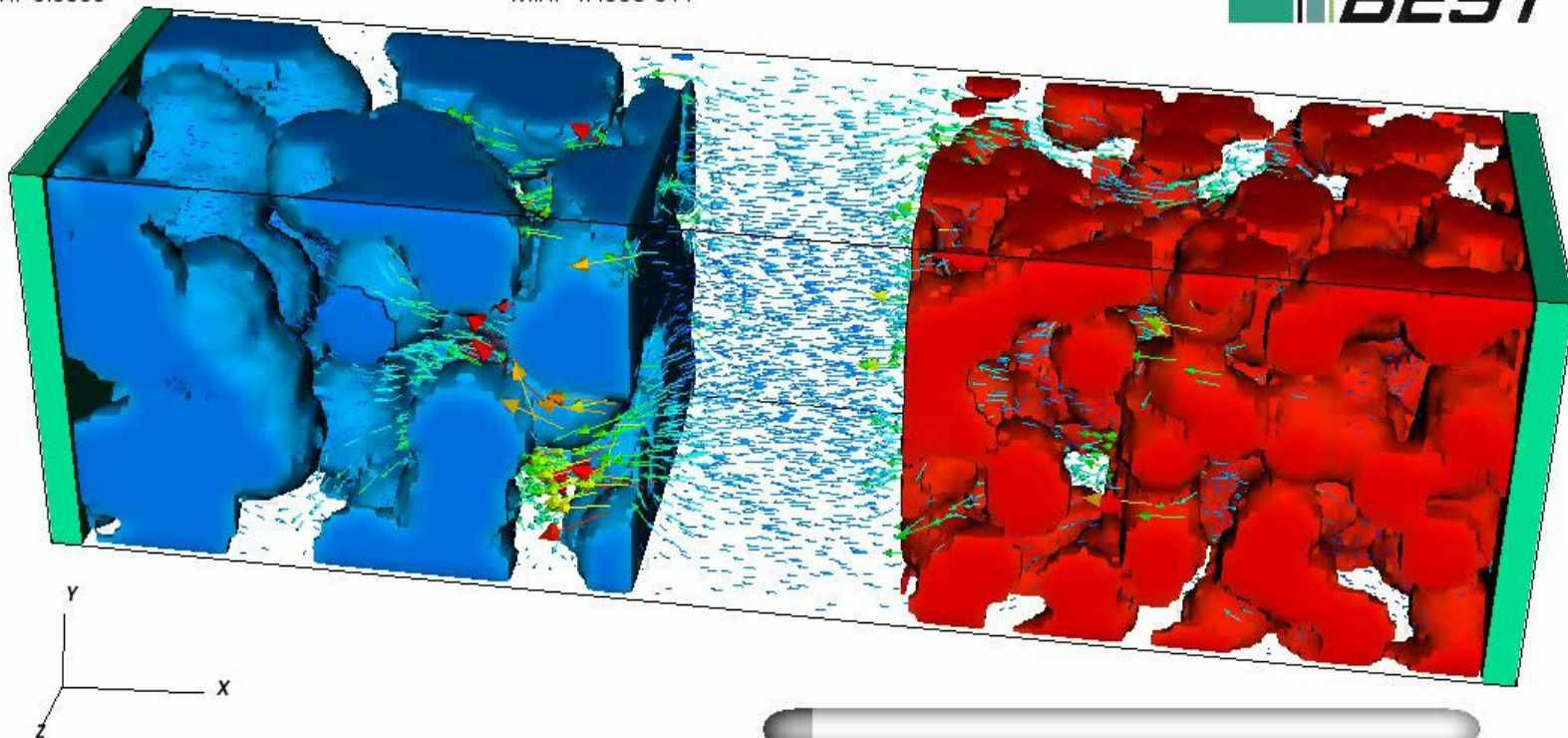
Microstructure of Lithium-Ion Battery

Pseudocolor
Var: concentration

Max: 0.02066
Min: 0.0000

Vector
Var: current density

Max: 0.1902
Min: 4.450e-011



Time=40 s

Theory II

density functional theory (DFT)

Theory I

T. Jacob

molecular dynamics,
monte carlo

Theory III

A. Latz

continuum mechanics

equivalent networks

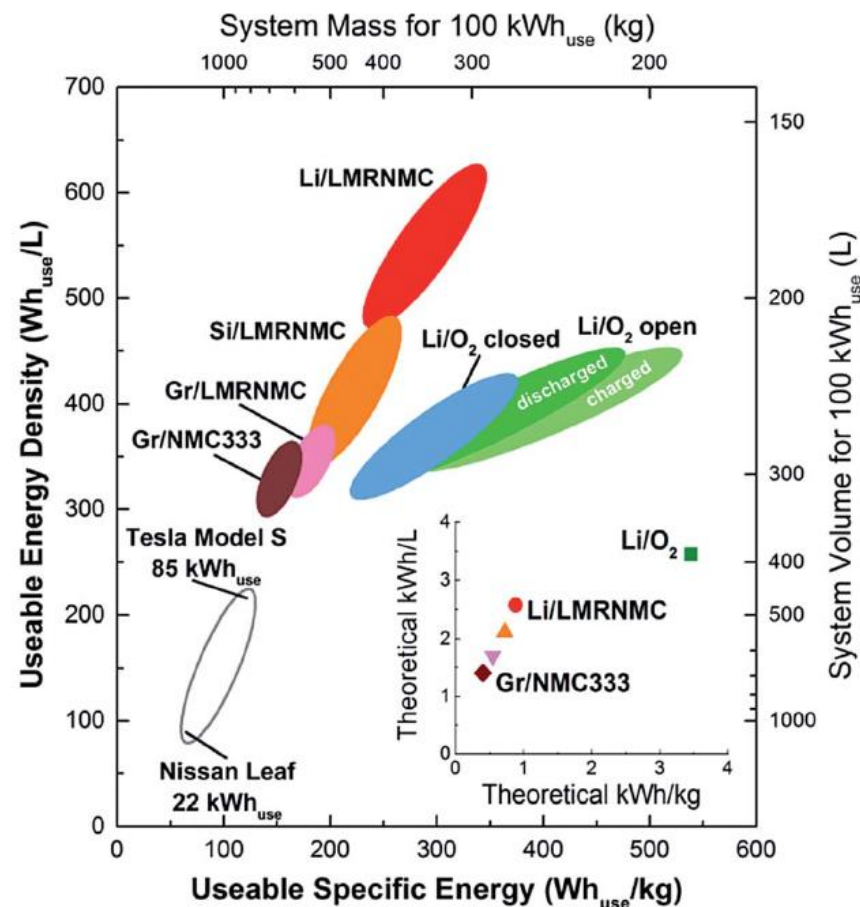
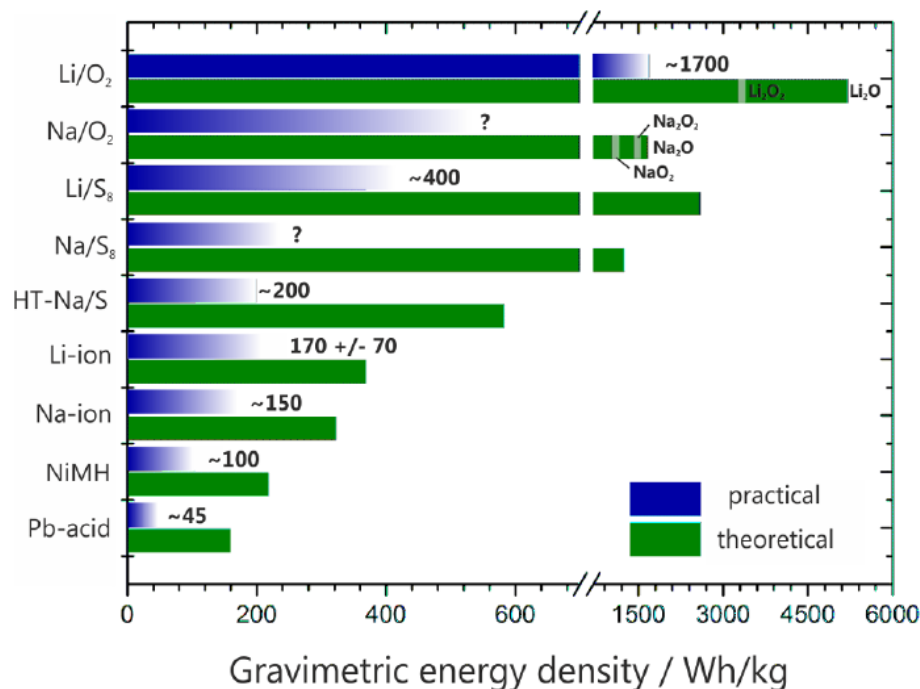


*Harris et al., Chem. Phys. Lett. 485, 265 (2010).

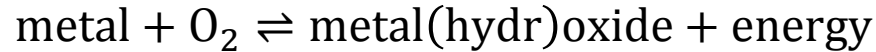
** Goodenough and Kim, Chem. Materials (2010)

Examples: Battery Energy

- Energy density central for driving range and cost
- **Examples** of rechargeable batteries
 - Lithium ion (standard)
 - Metal sulfur
 - Metal air
 - Metal ion

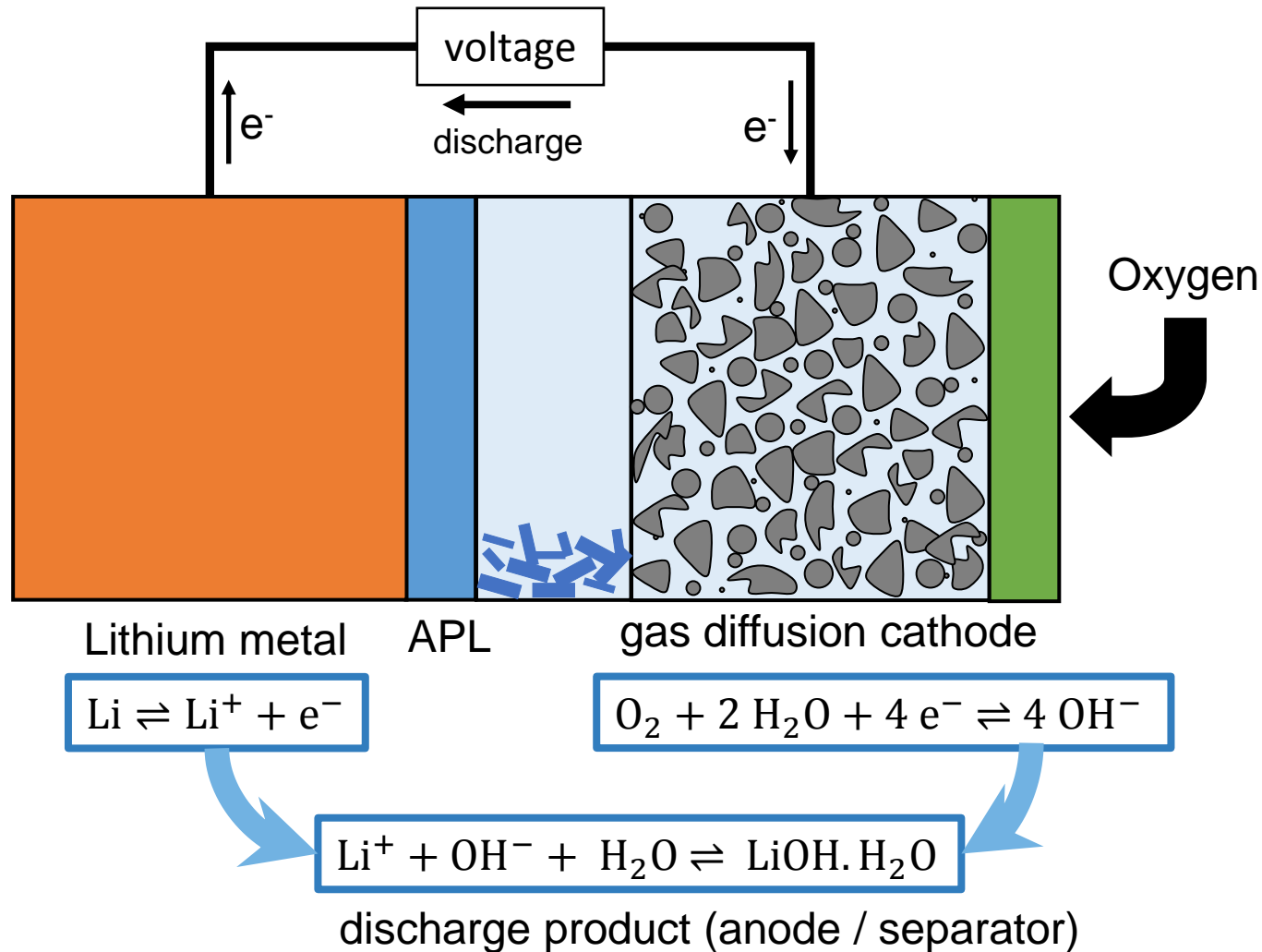


Metal Air Batteries

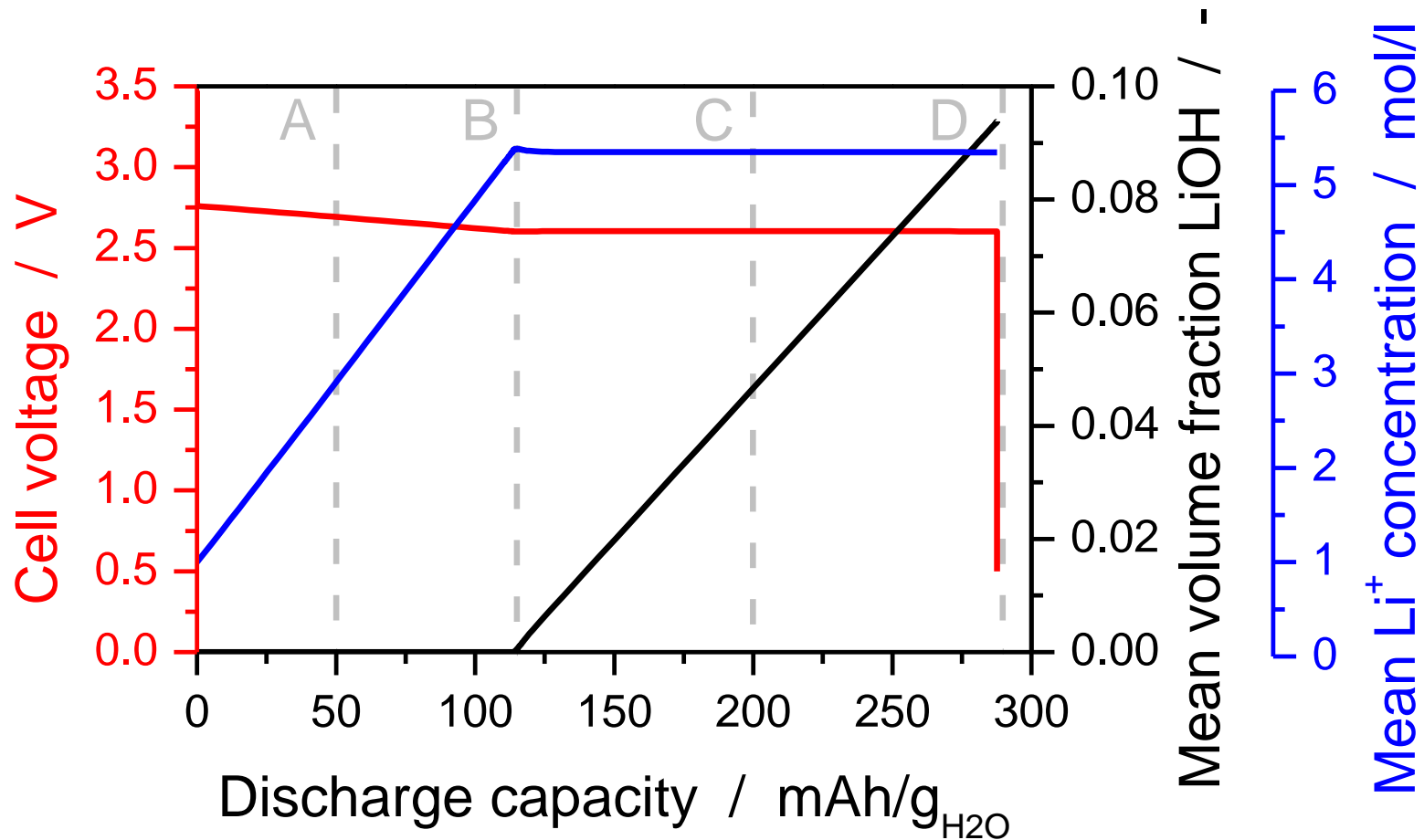


- Prospects
 - Large **energy density**: high voltage, external oxygen
 - Cheap, **abundant materials**
- IBM Battery 500 promises (2009)
 - 800 km driving range
 - 10 fold increase in energy density
- Challenges
 - **Shape change** of metals (e.g. dendrites)
 - **Pollution** from ambient air
 - Electrolyte/electrode **degeneration** (oxygen + high voltage)
- Research:
 - **Metals**: lithium, zinc, sodium, ...
 - **Electrolytes**: aqueous (pH), organic, ionic liquids, solid state
 - **Electrodes**: shape change, degeneration, storage of discharge product

Aqueous Lithium-Air Batteries

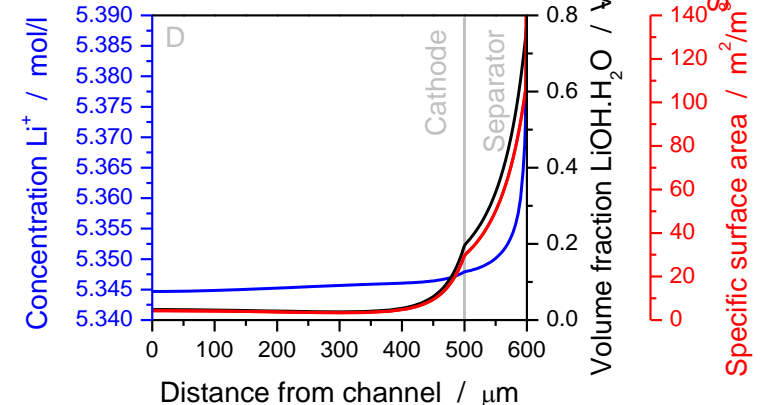
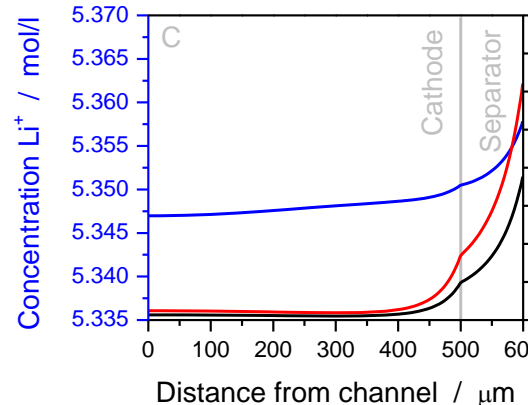
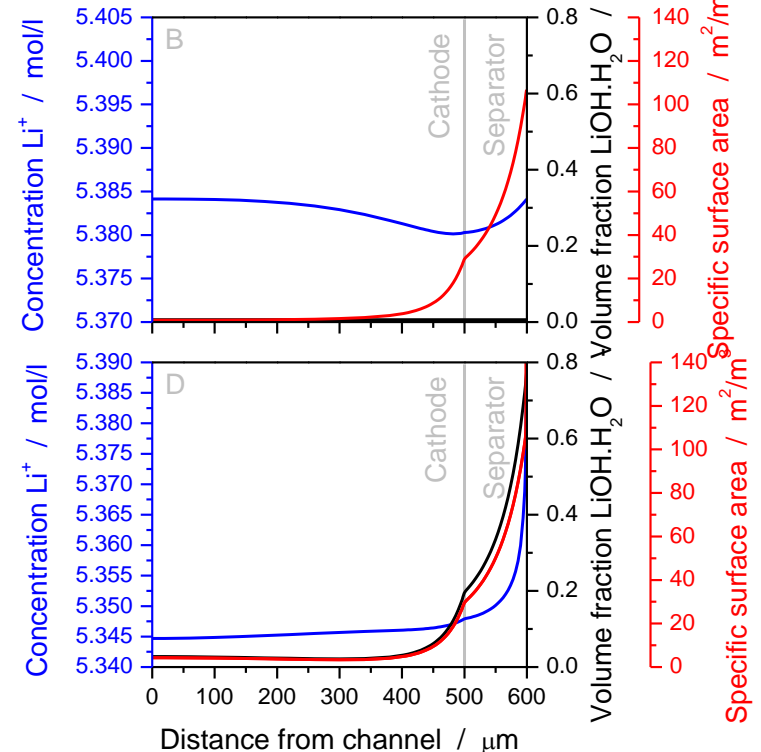
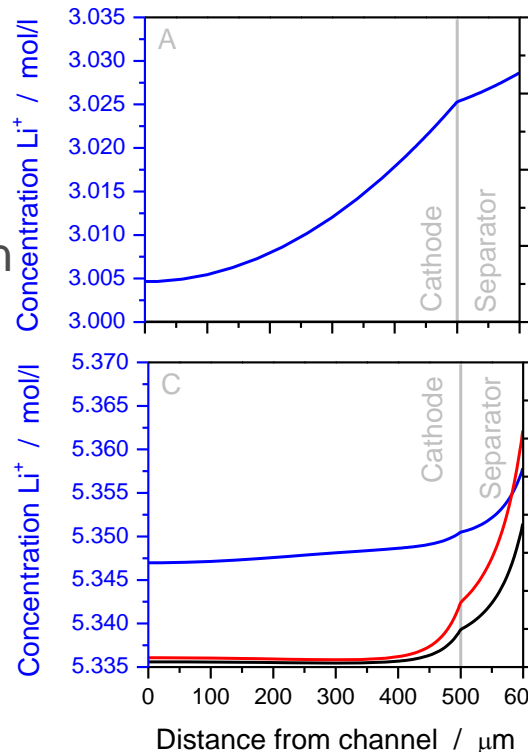
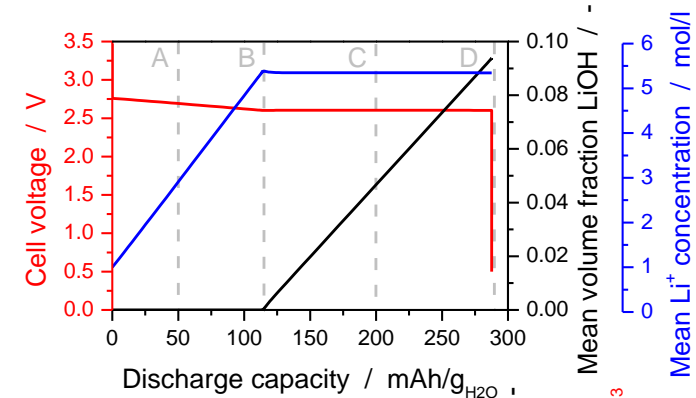


Aqueous Lithium-Air Batteries



Aqueous Lithium-Air Batteries

- A. Growing salt concentration
 - Large gradient ($t^+ = 0.16$)
 - Crystallization on anode side
- B. Nucleation
- C. Constant salt concentration
 - Large gradient ($t^+ = 0.16$)
 - Crystallization on anode side
- D. Separator blocked by crystals
 - End of discharge due to LiOH film on separator surface.



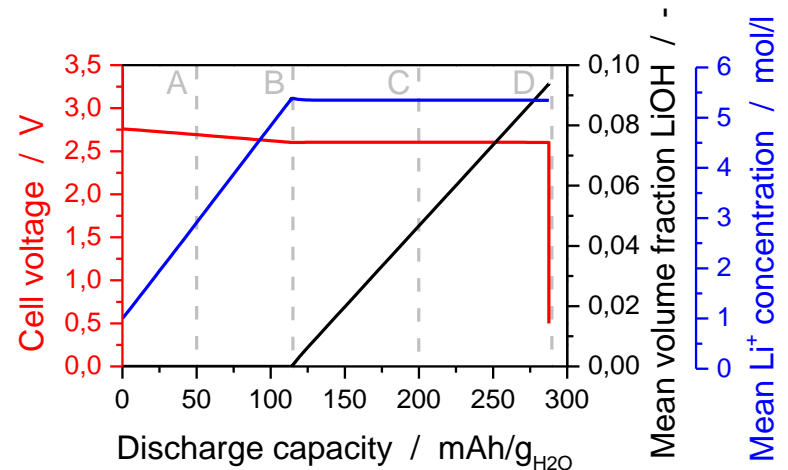
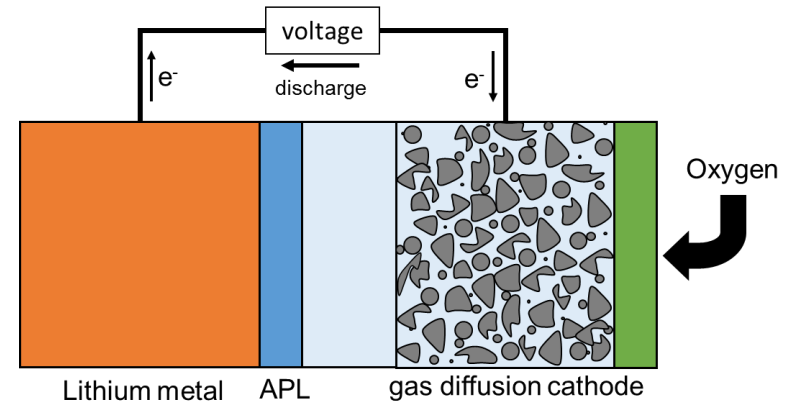
Conclusion: Aqueous Lithium-Air Batteries

- Aqueous alkaline solution (Li^+ , OH^-)
- **1D continuum theory**
- Power limiting:
 - O_2 diffusion and solubility

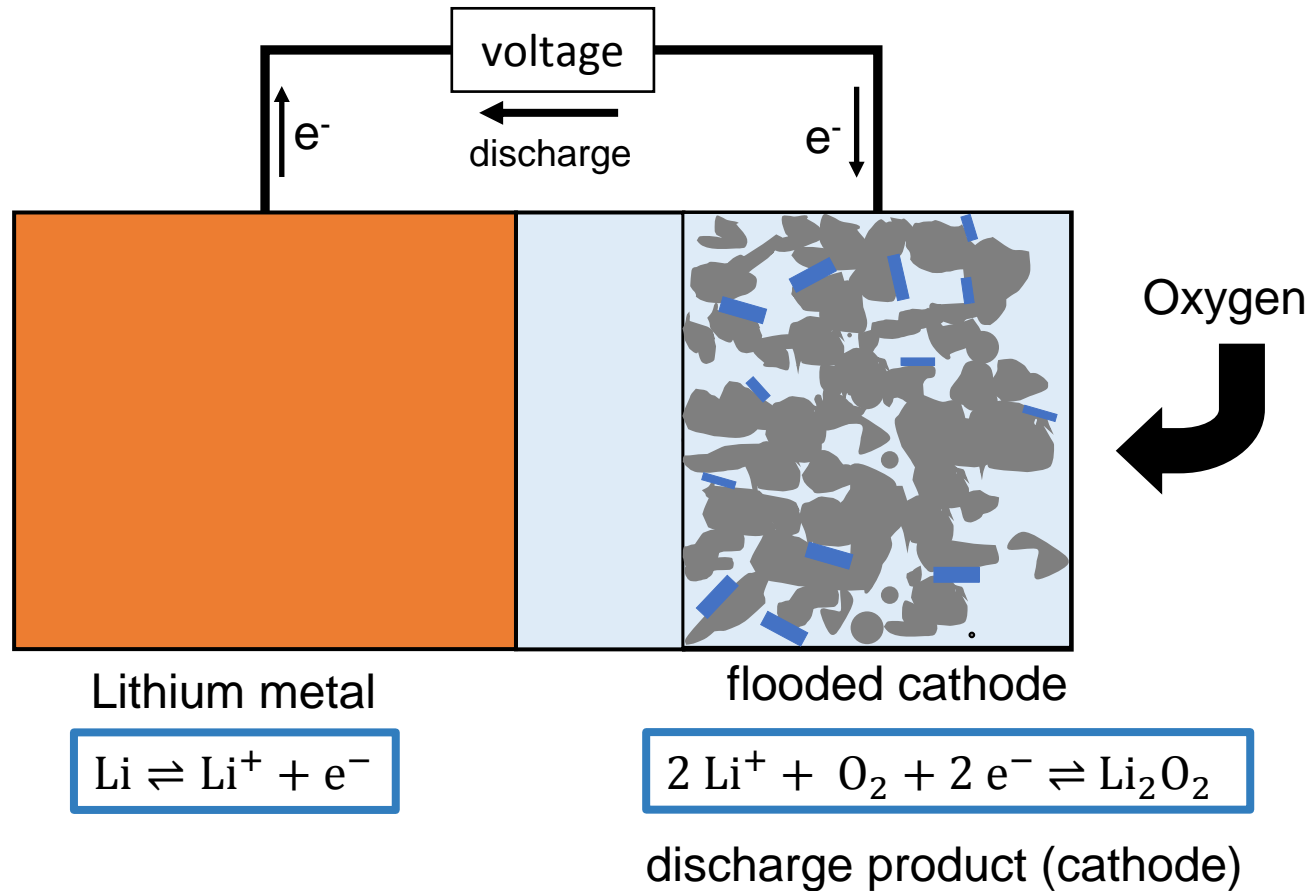
→ **Gas diffusion electrode**
- Capacity limiting:
 - **Inhomogeneous precipitation**

→ Adjusting cell design
- Efficiency limiting:
 - Multi-step electron transfer

→ Catalyst
- Experimental **validation**
- **Challenge: stable anode protection**

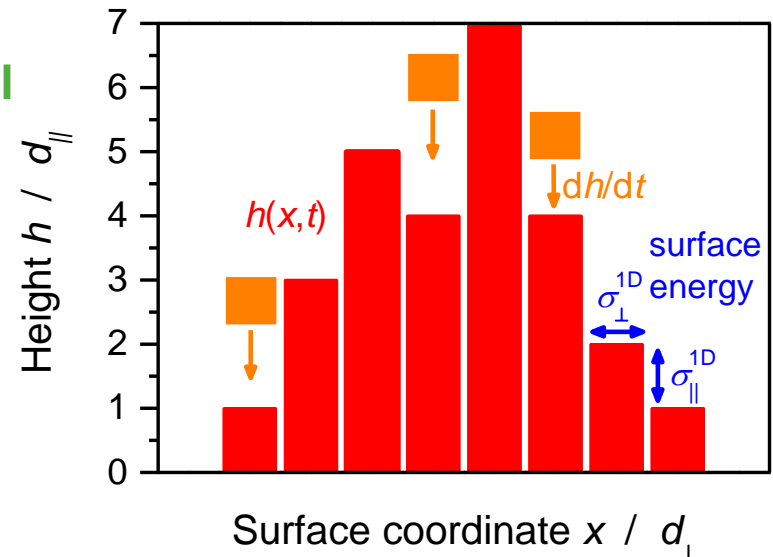
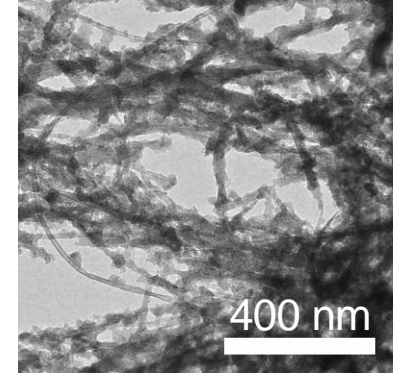
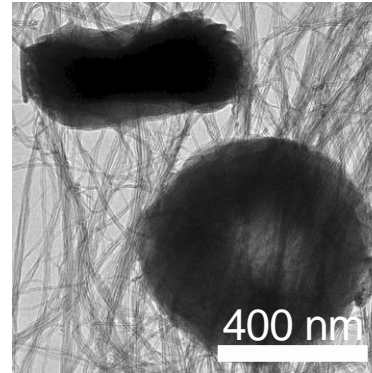


Aprotic Lithium-Air Batteries



Discharge Reaction Product

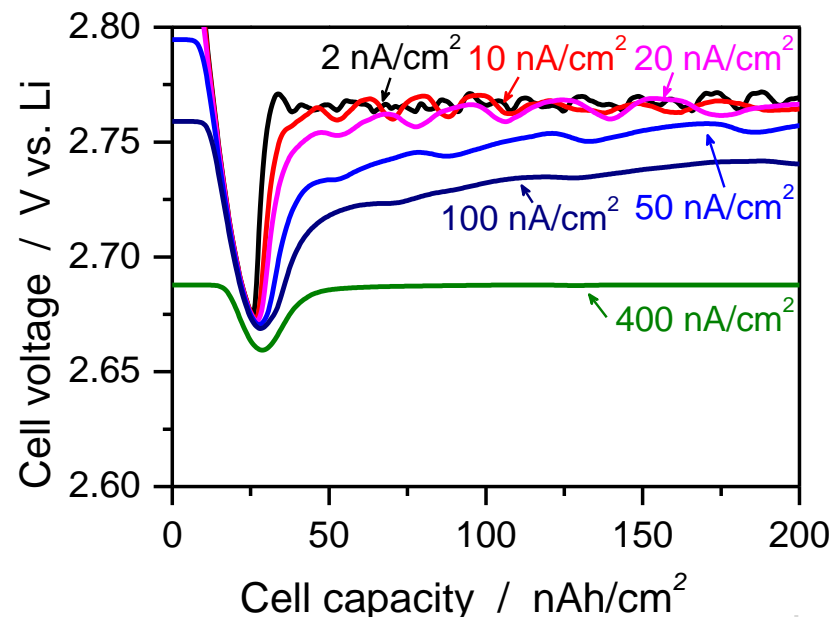
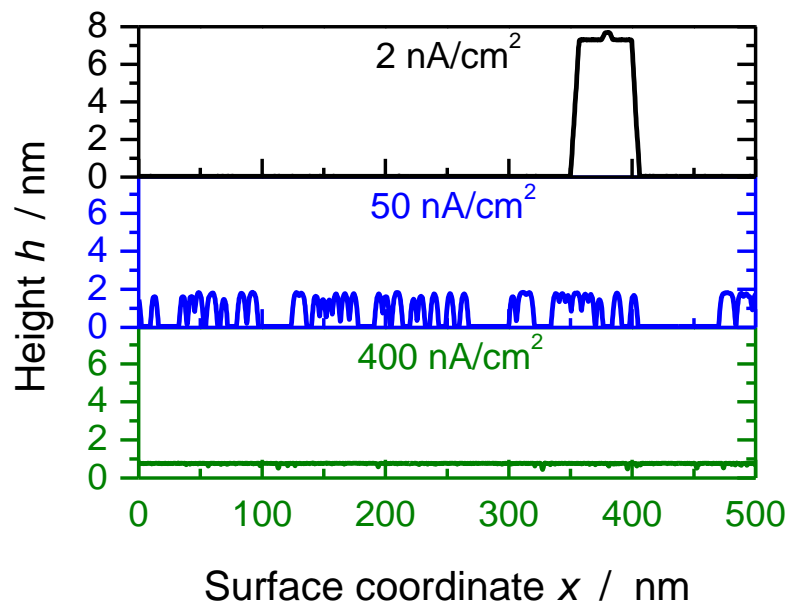
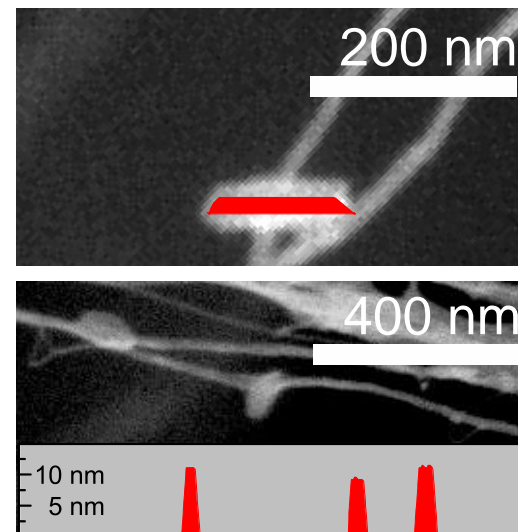
- Electrolyte: search for (meta-)stable electrolyte
- **Transition in Li_2O_2 growth morphology**
 - Particle nucleation at **low rates**
 - Film growth at **high rates**
- (1+1)D reaction limited **surface growth model**
 - Columns of Li_2O_2 molecules $h(x, t)$



B. Horstmann, B. Gallant, R. Mitchell, W. G. Bessler, Y. Shao-Horn, and M. Z. Bazant, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* **4**, 4217–4222 (2013).
 R. R. Mitchell, B. M. Gallant, C. V. Thompson, Y. Shao-Horn, *Energy & Environmental Science* **4**, 2952 (2011).
 B. M. Gallant, D. G. Kwabi, R. R. Mitchell, J. Zhou, C. V Thompson, Y. Shao-Horn, *Energy & Environmental Science* **6**, 2518 (2013).
 R. R. Mitchell, B. M. Gallant, Y. Shao-Horn, and C. V Thompson, *The Journal of Physical Chemistry Letters* **4**, 1060 (2013).
 B. D. Adams, C. Radtke, R. Black, M. L. Trudeau, K. Zaghib, and L. F. Nazar, *Energy & Environmental Science* **6**, 1772 (2013).

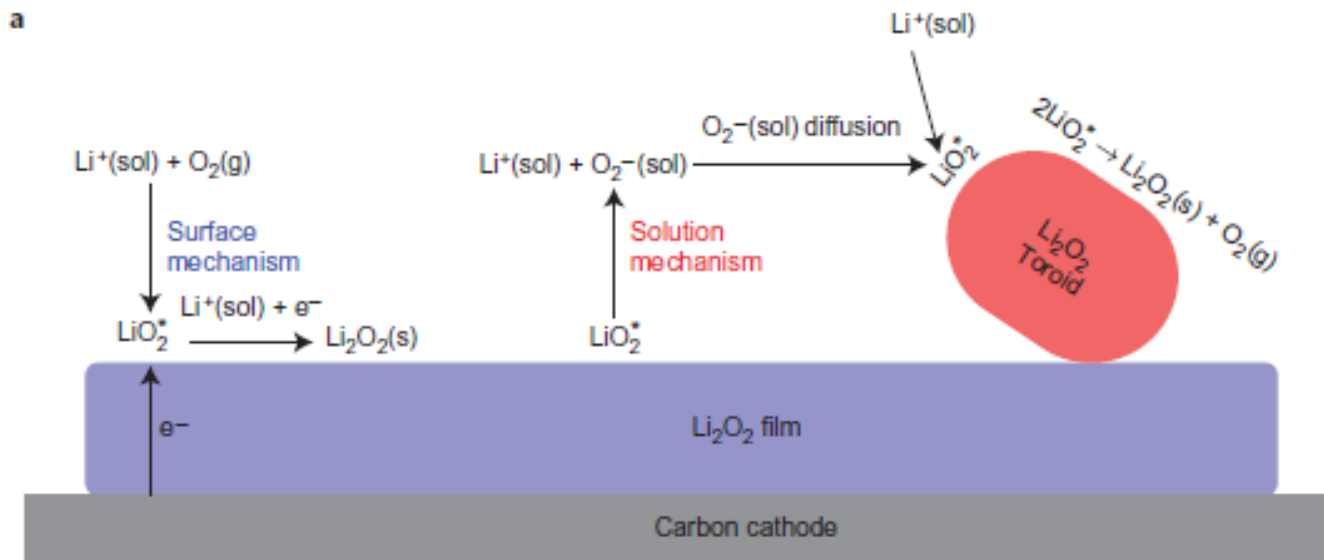
Simulation of Reaction Product

- Parameters
 - DFT: Surface energies σ
 - Tafel analysis
- Transition at exchange current I_c**
 - Discrete particles: Wulff shape
 - Particle coating
 - Film



Growth Mechanism of Reaction Product

- Growth of toroids requires solvating additives, e.g. water
 - **Solution mechanism**



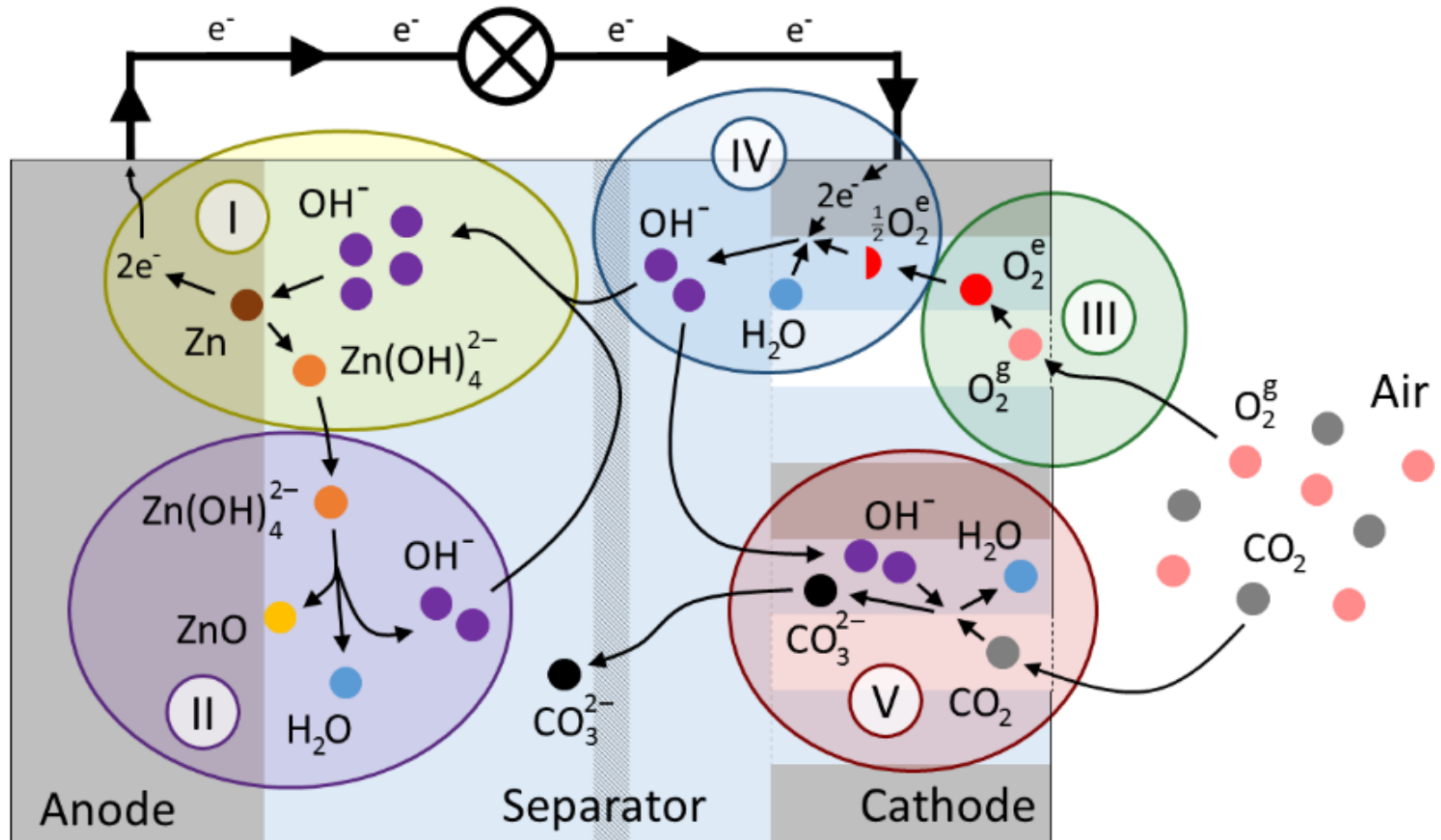
- Research on additives / electrolytes:
 - Stable at anode and cathode
 - Novel reaction intermediates
 - Novel reaction products

Aqueous Alkaline Zinc-Air Batteries

- Primary zinc-air battery **commercially available**
 - High specific energy ($1086 \text{ Wh}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$), low cost, high operational safety
 - Hearing aid battery, e.g., VARTA PowerOne PR44
- **Development of rechargeable zinc-air battery**
 - Zinc dendrites, electrolyte carbonation, oxygen redox chemistry, anode passivation
 - Stationary energy storage
- Electrolytes:
 - aqueous alkaline, aqueous neutral, ionic liquids



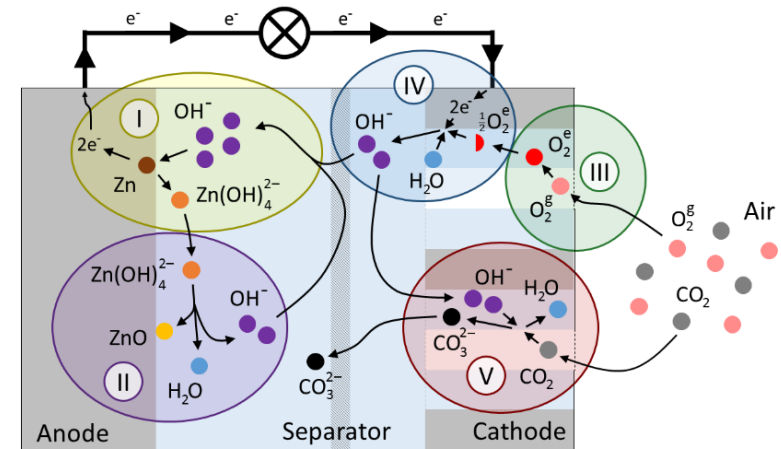
Zinc Air Batteries with Alkaline Electrolyte



Alkaline Electrolyte

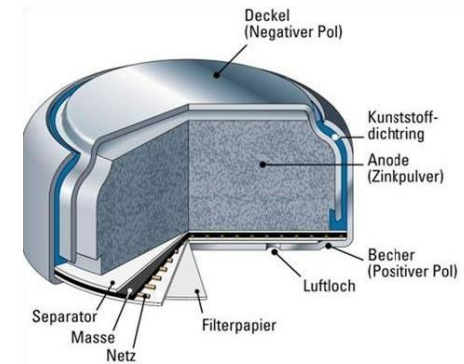
Chemical reactions

- I. $\text{Zn} + 4\text{OH}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn(OH)}_4^{2-} + 2\text{e}^-$
- II. $\text{Zn(OH)}_4^{2-} \rightleftharpoons \text{ZnO} + 2\text{OH}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- III. $\text{O}_2^{\text{g}} \rightleftharpoons \text{O}_2^{\text{e}}$
- IV. $\frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2^{\text{e}} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{OH}^-$
- V. $\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{OH}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{CO}_3^{2-}$



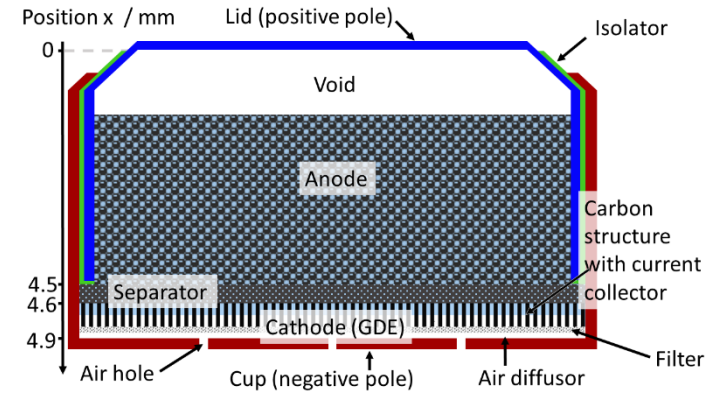
Reaction rates

- Electrochemical reactions: Butler-Volmer equation
- ZnO precipitation: diffusion-limited process
- Oxygen dissolution: Hertz-Knudsen rate
- Carbon dioxide absorption: quasi-stationary diffusion zone

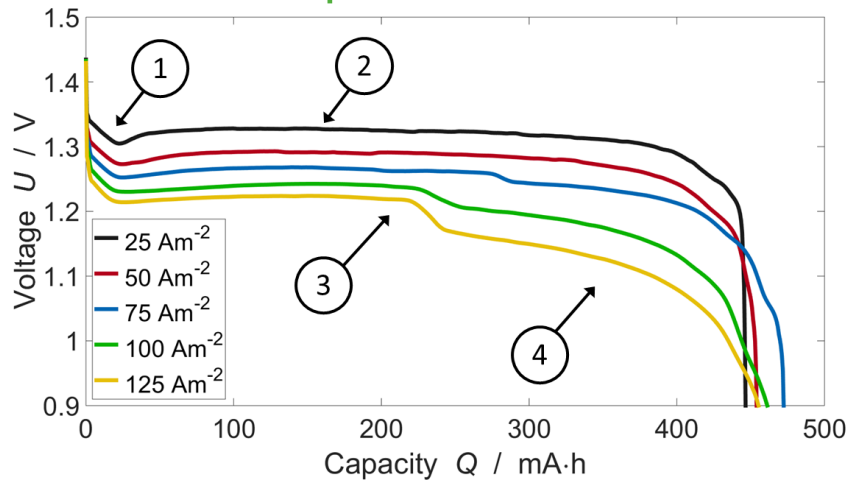


Zinc Air Coin Cell: Galvanostatic Discharge

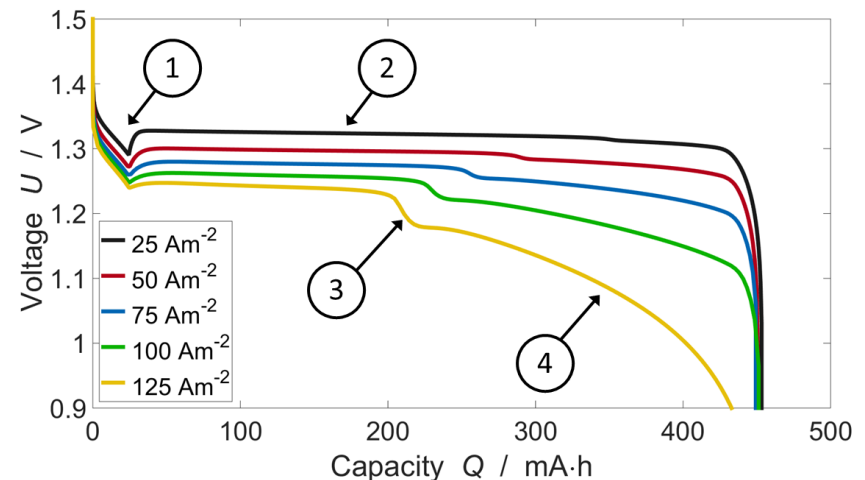
1. Dip: nucleation of ZnO
2. Plateau: conversion reaction
3. Step: inhomogeneous nucleation
4. Drop: OH^- diffusion through ZnO



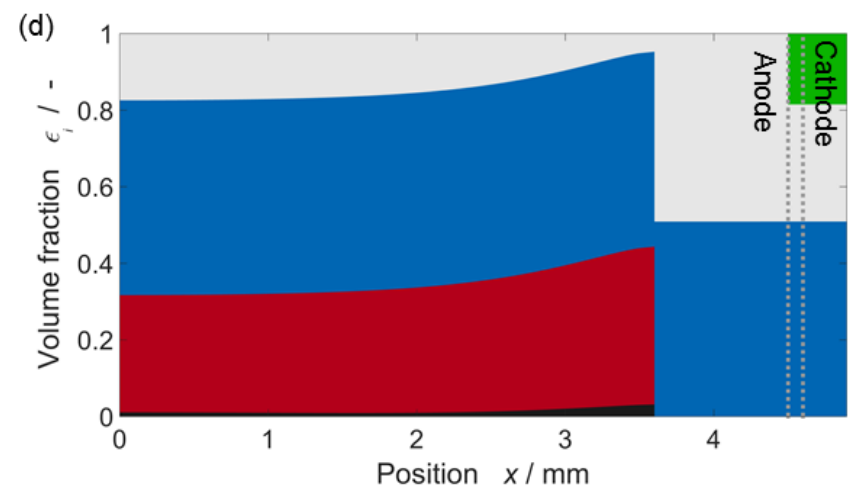
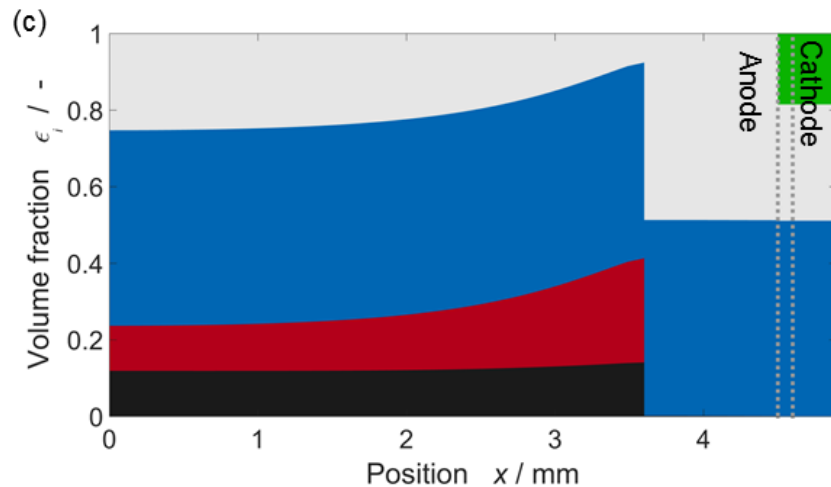
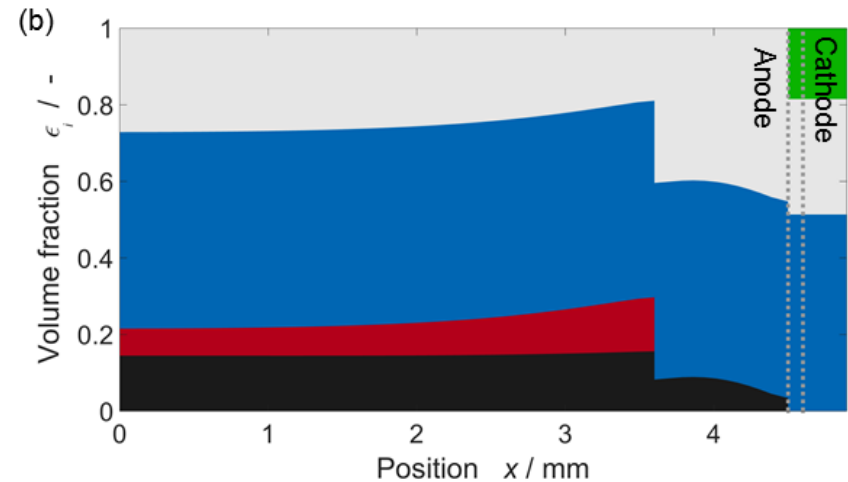
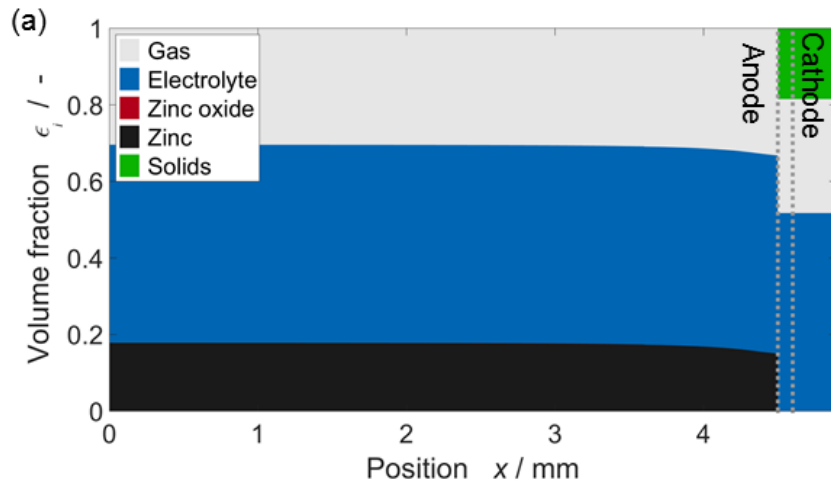
experiment



simulation

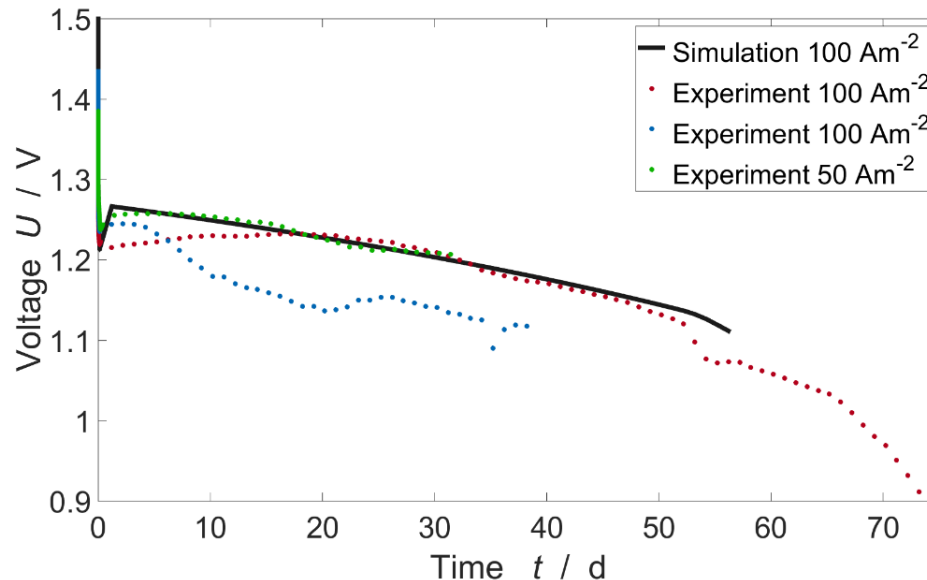


Alkaline Coin Cell: Volume Fractions



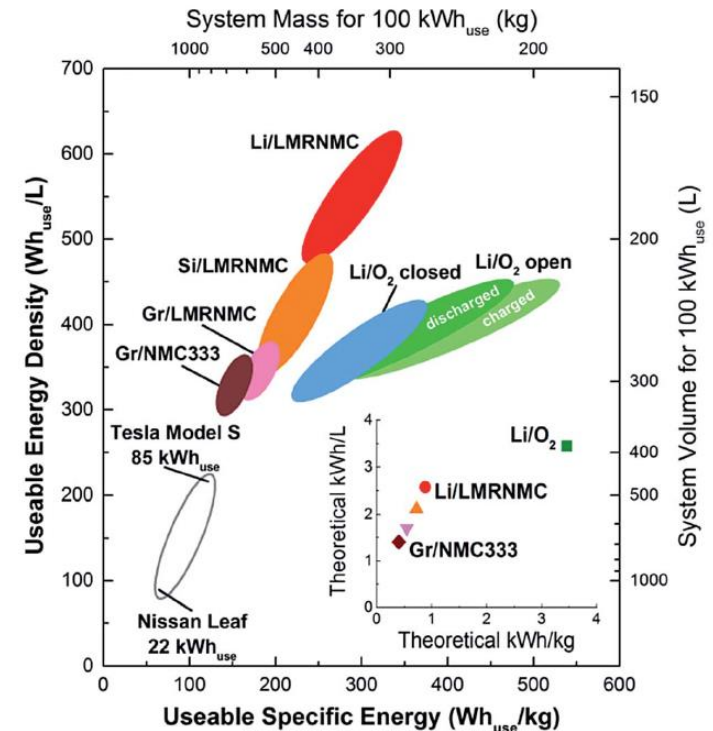
Alkaline Coin Cell: Lifetime Analysis

- Absorption of **atmospheric CO₂**, consumption of OH⁻
- Linear decay in cell voltage
 - Daily measurements of cell voltage
 - Initial galvanostatic discharge to reach voltage plateau



Summary and Outlook

- Metal air batteries: **high risk / high gain**
- Applications: stationary, mobile, portable
- Various metal ions
 - **Lithium** air batteries: lightweight
 - Sodium air batteries: cheap
 - **Zinc** air batteries: commercial
- Various electrolytes



Thank you!



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

DAAD

Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst
German Academic Exchange Service

HIU for Electrochemical Energy Storage

- Center of Excellence for research in electrochemical energy storage
- Founded in Jan. 2011
- New building on University Ulm campus for 100 scientists (September 2014)
- DLR battery modeling activities are integrated into HIU



Karlsruher Institut
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Universität Ulm



Zentrum für
Sonnenenergie- und
Wasserstoff-Forschung
Baden-Württemberg



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für Luft- und Raumfahrt

Thank you for your attention



Johannes Stamm
Simon Clark
Timo Danner
Martin Bazant
Arnulf Latz



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German Aerospace Center
Institute of Engineering Thermodynamics
Computational Electrochemistry

